

COMPENDIUM OF DISEASES OF THE SKIN. By L. DUNCAN BULKLEY, A.M., M.D., Physician to the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, etc. Fifth Edition, Pp. 286. New York, Paul B. Hoeber, 1912.

THE last edition of the writer's work appeared twelve years ago, and the present volume is of practically the same size and, with a few exceptions, of almost the same contents. The work consists of the subject matter contained in a course of lectures given by the writer at the New York Hospital. The rarer diseases have not been added, as the book is intended simply as an introduction to the subject of dermatology and for the general practitioner. Thirty thousand cases of diseases of the skin are reviewed by the writer, and there is also a therapeutic formulary. The work would be of greater value if more new material had been added, and if a certain remedy mentioned in the treatment of epithelioma, had been omitted.

F. C. K.

PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE. By MAURICE CRAIG, M.D. Second edition. Pp. 474; 17 plates. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1912.

CRAIG in this book successfully attempts to treat the subject of insanity in a way particularly adapted to the teaching of students and general practitioners. His work contains considerable research of his own and many points of value and interest to an alienist. The author's lucidity and conciseness are most commendable.

The first part of the book takes up, in a manner as brief as clearness will permit, the study of normal psychology. Here sensation, affection, attention, conation, and other kindred subjects are considered.

The discussion of the term insanity and the etiology are next treated. The effect of metabolic changes is discussed, with the bacteriological and serological findings and conclusions of Bruce and others. Then, following a chapter on classification, comes symptomatology, a well-arranged and most useful section of the book. The diagnosis of beginning forms of insanity is here urged as most important, and the symptoms so often occurring as forerunners of insanity are taken up in considerable detail. Original investigations on blood pressure and metabolism are given with some of other authors.

In the chapters on mania and melancholia the so-called acute maniacal delirium described by Branchi and Piccinino is mentioned, and further original investigations are described. More than usual

stress is given to the danger of suicide in melancholia, a most important point which cannot be too strongly impressed.

The consideration of forms of stupor (anergic, post-melancholic, post-maniacal, catatonic), paranoia, and dementia præcox, is very thorough, and in the chapter on puerperal insanities an interesting opinion is given as to the probable effect of pressure upon the splanchnic vessels during pregnancy, causing high blood pressure and melancholia, whereas the fall in pressure after childbirth might account for the greater frequency of the maniacal outbreaks during this period.

Following the chapter on intoxication psychoses, paresis, the most important perhaps of all mental diseases, is discussed in a particularly thorough and detailed manner. Many original suggestions are advanced, among which is the author's belief that anti-syphilitic treatment is contraindicated in tabes and paresis, but that all measures should be used to reduce the possibility of cellular changes from exhaustion.

Dr. Craig emphasizes the impossibility of syphilis alone causing paresis, and he also suggests the possibility of the different types of paresis being dependent upon the type of brain tissue primarily involved.

Of the remaining chapters, all of which are written in accord with the standard of the earlier chapters, the ones dealing with epileptic insanity and feigned insanity and treatment are the most important, and corresponding weight is given to their discussion.

Throughout the work any points of medicolegal interest are clearly shown, and in a chapter devoted to the legal aspect of insanity, allowance must be made for the differences in the English and American codes. Many valuable plates (plain and colored), are given, including gross cortical changes and microscopic cellular degenerations in different diseases.

E. M. W.

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GYNECOLOGICAL NURSING. By ARTHUR E. GILES, M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., Surgeon to the Chelsea Hospital for Women, Gynecologist to the Prince of Wales' General Hospital, Tottenham. Pp. 182; 41 illustrations. New York: William Wood & Co., 1912.

FROM cover to cover this little book contains a mine of information, couched in simple, readable diction. The introduction gives the author's conception of an ideal gynecological nurse, and it would be well for every nurse to learn it by heart as an important part of her stock in trade. The first three chapters are devoted to the anatomy, physiology, and diseases of the pelvic organs; the